WANTED—Man to ...

WANTED—A first class ...

WANTED—Who would ...

WANTED—I want twelve ...

WANTED—A girl who can ...

WANTED—A good cook, washer ...

WANTED—A Mule. Any one ...

WANTED—A first class Ope...

WANTED—To rent a small Cot...

WANTED—Immediately, at the ...

WANTED—Reliable help, ...

WANTED—Experienced Solici...

WANTED—1 dry goods clerk ...

WANTED—To rent a dw...

WANTED—Agents—To sell the ...

WANTED—Ten good sewing ...

WANTED—New Enterprise ...

WANTED—Theatrical, 1 heavy ...

WANTED—Strangers arriving ...

WANTED—I want a partner ...

WANTED—Pastry cook in a ...

WANTED—At Intelligence ...

WANTED—To Rent a furnished ...

WANTED—A good second hand ...

WANTED—Good opportunity ...

WANTED—A first-class Book...

WANTED—Persons in want ...

WANTED—Hotel keepers, ...

WANTED—First class Pa...

WANTED—Two or three gentle...

WANTED—To all by country ...

WANTED—$100. One hundred ...

WANTED—Soldiers in the army ...

WANTED—Two or three ...

WANTED—Six or eight expe...

WANTED—To know if H. J. ...

WANTED—To Milliners. A ...

WANTED—Board by a young ...

WANTED—To rent from May ...

WANTED—Board and furnish...

WANTED—A heavy iron ...

WANTED—Copying or writing ...

WANTED—Three good dress...

WANTED—To rent rooms suit...

WANTED—To buy a small ...

WANTED—Correspondence. ...

WANTED—To invest a few ...

WANTED—Ladies to learn ...

WANTED—A Milliner. ...

WANTED—For the Govern...

STRAYED—From ...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The official bulletin from the War Department brings the intelligence from Gen. Grant of Johnston's surrender to Sherman upon the same terms that Lee received. Gen. Grant, upon reaching Raleigh, notified Johnston that the armistice between himself and Sherman was annulled, and gave him until Wednesday of this week to surrender or fight. Johnston replied that he would surrender if Jeff. Davis and the other rebel leaders might leave the country. As Gen. Grant had previously informed him that his jurisdiction did not extend to civil matters, of course this condition was strictly gratuitous, and not to be entertained for an instant. The surrender embraces all the rebel forces from Raleigh to the Chattahoochee, or in other words, the forces of North Carolina and Georgia, as that river forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. East of the Mississippi River the rebellion is dead. There yet remain the armies of the trans-Mississippi, Taylor's, Kirby Smith's, Price's, and the forces in Texas, the surrender of which depends simply upon the time it will take our troops to get to them and demand it. That will be soon, as the 4th corps, and the troops that captured Mobile are already en route for that department.

One of the most terrible disasters which has ever occurred on western waters took place near Memphis a day or two since. The steamer Sultana, with two thousand exchanged Union prisoners from Vicksburg, on their way home, and one thousand civilians, exploded her boilers, burned and sunk. Out of the entire number on board between five and seven hundred only were saved. This fearful calamity is the more appalling from the fact that so large a number of the victims were our brave soldiers just escaped from the horrors of the Southern prison pens only to meet death at the very threshold of home.

The great cavalry raid of Gen. Wilson has put an end to the furnishing of munitions of war from Georgia and Alabama. At Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, West Point and Macon, all the machine shops, foundries, arsenals, &c., were destroyed. The rebels cannot manufacture materials for another campaign.

A detailed and intensely interesting description of the circumstances attending the death of the foul assassin Booth will be found in our columns, together with the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who dispatched the wretch. His body has been buried privately and mysteriously, where it will never be seen, but the infamy of his atrocious deed will be forever linked to his name.

Our correspondent with the funeral cortege continues to send us detailed accounts of the scenes and incidents transpiring at every station along the route. The remains left Cleveland last night at 12 m., and were to have arrived at Columbus this morning at 7:30.

Intelligence from St. Louis states that the fragment of Jeff. Thompson's and Shelby's forces in Arkansas numbering from 6,000 to 12,000 men—probably greatly exaggerated—are preparing to invade Missouri. If true, it will be a short lived affair.

The President issues a supplementary proclamation changing the day of national humiliation and prayer from May 25th to Thursday, June 1.

It is now definitely decided that Mrs. Lincoln will come to this city to reside. Her son, Capt. Robert Lincoln, will also accompany her, and engage in the profession of the law in our courts, where his lamented father won an enviable and honorable distinction. The afflicted widow and family will receive a warm and sympathizing welcome from our citizens.

We give the highly important opinion of Attorney General Speed, on the terms of Lee's capitulation. It appears from Secretary Stanton's statement that since the capitulation, rebel officers have appeared in their uniform within the loyal States. And upon this fact the question arises whether such conduct is not an act of hostility. The Attorney General reaches a conclusion upon the subject without any apparent hesitancy, which may be summed up as follows: 1st. That the rebel officers who surrendered to Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to places within those where their homes were prior to going into the rebellion. 2d. That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, and have otherwise given aid, comfort or support, were residents of rebel territory, and had no right to return to Washington under that stipulation. 3d. Rebel officers have no right to wear their uniforms in the loyal States; they have as much right to bear the rebel flag through the streets of a city as to wear the traitors' garb—it is an act of hostility. The opinion of the Attorney General will commend itself to the judgment of all.

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln was received with extraordinary manifestations of sorrow by the people of New Orleans. It was some hours before the people would tolerate the belief that the news could be true; and when at last the assurance was placed beyond a doubt, the people burst forth in wild and fierce exclamation of indignation, calling upon a just God for a fearful retribution upon the assassin. All business in the city was at once suspended, and the coffee houses closed up. All the foreign consuls located in New Orleans dropped their flags at half-mast, and manifested active sympathy with the sorrow of the people.

Our letter from Nashville indicates the organization or combination of a new force, to move in the direction of Arkansas and Texas. General Stanley appears to be designated as the leader.

The very able letter of our Memphis correspondent will attract attention. No person in that city better understands the situation and the inside workings of affairs. The ... hypocrisy of some of the pretended Union sympathizers is admirably exposed.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Arrangements for the Funeral Obsequies—Delegations in Attendance—The Procession and Decorations.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 28.

About 200 ladies and gentlemen are busy at work on the catafalque, and draping the outside and inside of the State House.

Colonel Loomis, who accompanied the funeral cortege to Albany, has just arrived here, and reports that the story of the imperfect embalming is false, and that the body is in a perfect state of preservation, and looks very natural. The people of our state will have the sad pleasure of looking upon the sacred face of the noble dead.

Hon. Shaw Tyndale, Secretary of the National Monument Association, is receiving a large number of letters daily, all speaking favorably of the objects of the Association, and many remitting money to aid in the great work. ...

Governor Miller, of Minnesota, writes to Governor Oglesby that himself and staff and a ... will ...

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28, 1865.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. | CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865. | NUMBER 294.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Johnston Surrenders, upon Lee's Terms, all the Forces in Georgia and North Carolina.

APPALLING STEAMBOAT DISASTER NEAR MEMPHIS.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER SULTANA—NEARLY TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Thrilling Details of the Calamity.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE—FROM BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

Threatened Invasion of Missouri by 12,000 Rebels.

Heavy Movement of Troops to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

THE DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION CHANGED.

Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Raid—Immense Destruction of Property.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Raleigh, 10 p. m., April 26th, states:

"Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to the Chattahoochie, to Gen. Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—A steamer arrived here this morning from Morehead City, bringing advices from Newbern that General Grant has effectually put an end to the armistice agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston to 12 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning to surrender his army. The conditions ... [illegible] ... after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed. To this General Johnston is said to have replied that if Jefferson Davis and the leading General officers of the Confederacy were pardoned, and permission given them to leave the country, he would be authorized to accept the terms proposed.

PROCLAMATION.

The day of National Humiliation Changed.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas by my proclamation of the 25th inst. Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but, whereas my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to a large number of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Saviour;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that religious services, recommended as aforesaid, should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The Steamer Sultana Blown Up—Fourteen Hundred Lives Lost.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1865.

A dispatch to headquarters from New Madrid announces a horrible catastrophe down the river. The steamer Sultana exploded with two thousand soldiers on board. Fourteen hundred lives were lost.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1865.

The following dispatch has just been received from below:

"NEW MADRID, April 28.—The steamer Sultana exploded her boilers, burned and sunk ten miles below Memphis at three o'clock yesterday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She had on board two thousand exchanged Union soldiers from Vicksburg, and about one thousand civilians, including twelve ladies and children, only ... of whom are known to be saved. Eighteen of the deck crew and nine of the cabin crew were saved. It is thought that from five to seven hundred will include the full number saved of the whole boat load, many of whom are badly scalded. George Cayton, pilot, Wm. Rowberry, mate; ... Clements, engineer, were the only officers known to be saved. The latter is dangerously scalded."

At four o'clock this morning the river front of Memphis was covered with soldiers struggling for life, many badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged picking them up. General Washburn immediately organized a board of officers to investigate the matter. They are now at work doing so. No further particulars received.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 28.

The steamer Marble City has just arrived from Memphis. Although the news is of the greatest importance and general interest, her officers failed entirely to bring a single correspondent to Cairo with the papers containing it, consequently reporters in Cairo are not indebted to this source for the following particulars of the most appalling steamboat disaster that perhaps has ever occurred. ...

[illegible]

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Progress of the Remains from Buffalo to Cleveland—Incidents of the Route.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27—10:40 p. m.

The cortege departed on schedule time, as stated. A few moments previous to starting, a beautiful harp, woven of flowers and evergreens, was laid upon the coffin as the gift and present of the young ladies of the St. Cecilia Society. The ladies of the Unitarian Society of the city of Buffalo presented a ...

[illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ERIE, Pa., April 28—...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CONNEAUT, Ohio, April 28—3:40 a. m.

The depot is prettily draped. Quite a crowd of people are on the platform, who stand uncovered as the cortege passes. ...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ASHTABULA, Ohio, April 28—4:27 a. m.

Minute guns heralded our coming. A large concourse of people assembled at the depot, who manifested great desire to see the coffin containing the corpse. A large fine flag was floating arch like above the cars.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GENEVA, Ohio, April 28—4:52 a. m.

Platform crowded. Men stood uncovered, and women waved white handkerchiefs. At Unionville, ...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, O., April 28—...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PAINESVILLE, O., April 28—5:41 a. m.

A large crowd of people are congregated at the depot, ...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WILLOUGHBY, O., April 28—6:16 a. m.

A number of very old gray-headed men were standing in a garden leaning on their staffs and uncovered. ...

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

EUCLID, O., April 28—6:32 a. m.

Maj. Gen. Hooker and staff and other prominent gentlemen came on board at this place, preparatory to taking charge of the remains.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, O., April 28, 7 a. m.

[illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND—11:30 p. m.

[illegible]

THE ASSASSIN.

Interesting Particulars of His Death—Colloquy Between Booth and the Cavalry—How He Was Killed—Statement of Sergeant Corbett.

NEW YORK, April 28.—It appears by the Herald's account that Colonel Baker sent Lieutenant Colonel Conger and Lieutenant Baker, of his detectives, with Lieutenant Doherty and his cavalry. ...

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF SERGEANT CORBETT.

The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett: ...

[illegible]

A Mysterious Circumstance—A Well Known Citizen of Baltimore Commits Suicide—His Body sent to Washington.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Redistricting the Department of Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Department of Washington has been divided in to four Military Districts, as follows:

District of Alexandria to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington, and all troops serving therein, lying south of the Potomac, except the northern neck, south of the railroad from Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Landing, with headquarters at Alexandria, to be commanded by Major General J. G. Parke.

District of Washington, to embrace that portion of the Department of Washington north of the Potomac, and all troops serving therein, excepting the city of Washington and the country between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, south of Piscataway, with headquarters at Washington, to be commanded by Brevet Major General O. B. Wilcox.

District of Patuxent, to embrace the country between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, and south of Piscataway, and all troops serving therein, except Point Lookout and the immediate vicinity, with headquarters at or near Port Tobacco, Colonel H. H. Wells, 26th Michigan, temporarily in charge.

District of Northern Neck to embrace the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers south of Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad, and all troops serving therein. Colonel ... 16th New York cavalry, temporarily in charge, with headquarters at such point as he may select.

The District of St. Mary's is discontinued, and the commander ordered to report to General Augur.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 28—9 a. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State and Mr. F. Seward are improving steadily.

Very respectfully,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

A dispatch was received yesterday by the department commander from Capt. Crocker, ... stating that with a portion of his company he had encountered and drove a party of thirteen bushwhackers, killing eight of them and capturing their arms and horses.

There are thirteen hundred returned Union prisoners in the military hospitals of this city, representing regiments from every loyal State from Maine to Minnesota. They are generally improving from the horrid effects of rebel barbarity.

General Wilson's Cavalry Raid.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—... Georgia papers give full accounts of Gen. Wilson's great raid. After defeating the rebel forces at Selma and destroying the arsenal, ...

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Military Establishment Being Placed on a Peace Basis.

Mrs. Lincoln and Family Coming To Chicago.

Interesting Details of Booth's Death.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press]

NEW YORK, April 28.—Groesbeck & Co., of this city, offer $10,000 towards the recovery of one Jeff. Davis, fugitive from justice.

Attempted Suicide.

[illegible]

Booth's Effects.

The Advertiser's Washington letter says: ...

[illegible]

Mrs. Lincoln's Future Plans.

Since the departure of the remains of her husband on their last journey Mrs. Lincoln has become more calm, but finds it impossible at times to regard her loss with resignation, so heavy, so unexpected was the blow. President Johnson has urged her not to hasten her departure from the White House, and she will remain there until the close of May, when it is her present intention to locate herself in Chicago. Her eldest son, Capt. Lincoln, proposes to practice law in that city, where Master Thaddeus can enjoy excellent educational advantages.

Gen. Grant.

The same letter says it was fortunate for the Republic that Gen Grant was here when the intelligence of Sherman's blunder reached President Johnson, and that he so promptly left to convey the disapproval of the Chief Magistrate. It may be that his presence will be required in North Carolina for a while, but President Johnson desires to have him return at the earliest possible moment, and to remain here in command of the armies of the United States.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Richard Cox, one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers in this city, died this morning, aged 72 years.

Booth's Body.

Very great curiosity prevails as to the disposition to be made of the remains of Booth, but it seems that the authorities are not inclined to give that vile wretch the honor of attracting the public gaze, and it will probably be deposited in whatever place promises the most utter obscurity. ...

[illegible]

Reducing the Expenses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 77.—For reducing the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered:

1. That the Chiefs of the respective Bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective Departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally report statements of the reductions they deem practicable.

2. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops from remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for the necessary supply to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation will be stopped; also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption. ...

3d. That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department except of such as may, with what is on hand, be required for the forces in the field to the first of June next.

4th. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms and ammunition and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in Government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

5. That the Chief of Engineers stop all work in all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

6th. That all soldiers in hospital who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from the service, with immediate payment. ...

[illegible]

8. Quartermasters, Engineers and Provost Marshal General's Departments will reduce the number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will, without delay, report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his Bureau.

9. Chiefs of respective bureaus will immediately make proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and the statement of property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the service.

10. Commanders of prisons will have rolls made out of the names, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of executive clemency, be released upon terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with public safety. By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, Ass't A. G.

Official: THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

New Advertisements.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY OF the United States Sanitary Commission, ...

NOTICE.

MR. WM. F. BLOCKI, ... has been admitted as partner in the business of GALE BROTHERS.

$10 PER DAY AT HOME.—Any person, male or female, having a ...

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GALVA, ILLINOIS. ...

A. P. A.—All the members of the American Protestant Association are ... Monday Morning, at 9 o'clock precisely.

HOUSEKEEPER.

REAL ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS and BLACK CASSIMERES, ... EXTRA GOOD THINGS ...

DUST! DUST! DUST! AVOID IT! AVOID IT! ... ALLEN'S RUBBER MOULDING.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD of Trade ...

THE SPRING TERM OF PALMER'S ACADEMY ...

Lincoln Mourning Pin.

New Advertisments

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN GENIUS!

The Excelsior Tripple Acting

BUTTER CHURN,

Patented December 23rd, 1862, for 17 Years.

This Tripple Acting Churn has four Propellers, or Flutter-wheels, similar to those of a steamboat propeller, but revolves both ways in addition to and in connection with the dasher motion ...

THIS MOST ADMIRABLE INVENTION

Simple, Durable, Rapid and Complete Butter Churn ...

Entirely New and Original, AND WELL SECURED BY Broad and Carefully Described Claims.

Agents wanted in most of the Western States.

VALUABLE PATENTS EVER OFFERED, AND IS WELL SECURED.

Lincoln Mourning Pin, PERFECT PICTURE. Every loyal breast should wear one. ... 92 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, McLEAN COUNTY, ILL.

Osage Orange Plants, Second size, $15 per 1000.

GRAPES.

EVERGREENS, Large and Small.

ROSES, 600 VARIETIES.

Green House and Bedding Plants FIVE LARGE HOUSES FULL.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, BEST EARLY YELLOW. ... F. K. PHOENIX.

RAILROAD PURCHASING AGENTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—We are prepared to contract and deliver on the M. C. R. R., between Michigan City and New Buffalo, large amounts of **Timber, Piles, Ties and Wood,** OR WILL SELL **2,000 ACRES SPLENDID TIMBER LANDS,** ... **Operate in Timber and Wood.** ... H. R. ROBERTS & CO., Michigan City, Ind.

CATAWBA WINES.—We would call attention of the trade and families to our Pure Catawba Wines, ... FRENCH AND CLARET WINES, RHINE WINES, SHERRY WINES, SPARKLING CATAWBA, CATAWBA BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE. At Lowest Prices. SCHMIDT & CRAMER, 48 North Clark st., Chicago.

GRIND-STONES. ... THOMAS HALE.

THE CHILD.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF a lot of the most superb **Mourning Flags,** ... **FREE OF CHARGE.**

CHANGE OF TIME. ... Saturday Evening, April 29th. ...

LINCOLN Mourning Pins and Badges.

CITY TRADE.—We have on consignment a choice variety of **PICKLES,** ... Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles. ... C. S. HUTCHINS & CO.

HOWELL'S AXLE GREASE.

New Advertisements.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Lock Stitch. Double Lock Stitch. Double Knot Stitch. Knot Stitch. THE FLORENCE. Reversible Feed.

100 Washington Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

YOUR LIFE IS IN DANGER when riding over cheap Axles and Springs. S. HOWE'S CELEBRATED **Axles and Springs** ARE FOR SALE BY **HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,** 45 & 47 Lake Street, Chicago.

To House Furnishers.

SPRING STYLES.

The Subscriber is now receiving rich and elegant **PARLOR, HALL, DININGROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER PAPER HANGINGS,** In all the new and desirable tints, entirely different from anything ever offered in this market. Prices to correspond with the lowest gold basis.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF **CHEAP PAPERS** FOR THE TRADE. Choice styles of desirable goods at better bargains than are offered at the East.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

WINDOW SHADES. New Styles, a Fine Collection. **GREAT BARGAINS.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. **FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, &c.** FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. BEDDINGS AND Bed Furnishings, Of every description. **Curtain Goods, &c.** E. G. L. FAXON, **70 Lake Street.**

Lincoln Mourning Pin, PERFECT PICTURE. Every loyal breast should wear one. ... BRIGGS, 92 Dearborn st. Chicago, Ill.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF PROF. H. A. DE MUNN, THE CELEBRATED **HAIR RESTORER,** Who holds his last levee TO-DAY (SATURDAY.) OFFICE HOURS from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE. Office No. 7 King's Block, corner Washington and Dearborn sts., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING STYLES —OF— **HATS AND CAPS** At Reduced Prices. J. A. SMITH & CO.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW THROUGH LINE ... **LAKE SUPERIOR.** ... CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Freight Agent.

GAIL HAMILTON. J. R. WALSH & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, have now ready "Skirmishes and Sketches," the new book by Gail Hamilton. Price $2, free by mail.

CLOSING OUT. ... Plain, Japanned and Planished Tinware, ... "Magee" "Stewart," ...

REID, WHITE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REMOVAL.—The Agency of the ...

New Advertisements.

THE PHANTOM TRAVELERS WILL OPEN SOON AT Smith & Nixon's Hall.

RUSS' St. Domingo Preparations.

RUSS' St. Domingo Bitters. ... RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

RUSS' ST. DOMINGO WINE FOR THE SOCIAL CIRCLE.

RUSS' St. Domingo Punch. A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.

TRY THEM.

NEW SKIRT For 1865. ... THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) SPRING. WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers Street, New York. ...

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. ... FIELD, PALMER & LEITER.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. ... A. G. DOWNS & CO.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt. AT WHOLESALE, BY TORRENCE, MANNING & CO.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW SERIES OF **U. S. 7-30 LOAN,** At the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, U. S. Depository and Agent, No. 50 LaSalle Street.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY. ...

C. DAHLGREEN, PARIS STEAM DYE WORKS, 10 Desplaines St.

S. M. FASSETT, 114 AND 116 South Clark street ... PHOTOGRAPHS OF **ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

House and Grounds Wanted.

PLEASANT ROOM.

DOCK PROPERTY, ON THE South Branch, ... A. J. KNISELY.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY. ... H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph st., Chicago.

SPRING TRADE. N. F. MERRILL, Wholesale Dealer in **TABLE GLASSWARE,** Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Looking Glasses, Fruit Jars, Flasks, &c., 71 & 73 Randolph St., Chicago.

SCHROEDER'S Power Corn Sheller and Cleaner.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

NOTICE.

ROOFING PAPER.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

[illegible] a rabid dog in his flight, with barely time between his crimes and [illegible] This perhaps was better than to permit him to be licensed [illegible] a trial in a court of justice. We have not yet learned [illegible] which will be made of his carcass, but we suppose it will be handed to [illegible] any other felon, and [illegible] the purpose of science. Certainly it should not be permitted to be buried in any soil over which the Federal flag waves. Equally certain is it that we have no right to thrust it upon any other people, or permit it to pollute [illegible] any foreign [illegible]. Let the case find the [illegible] rest. Of these, we are assured that the [illegible] Booth's person and memory are beneath our hatred, but [illegible] our disgust. Let the disposition of his body be such as will express [illegible] this sentiment.

But let us not forget as we thus summarily dispose of this depraved wretch, that he was but the subsidiary, the accomplice, the [illegible] spirit nerved Booth's [illegible] words of malice and his hatred was systematized and disciplined in his crime. The Copperhead party is still at large. Many of its members are making a hypocritical pretense of condemning the act, but there are doubtless sincerely shocked by the crime. None can be deceived by, however, by crocodile tears or politicians and journals that have repeatedly threatened and advised the crime which Booth has performed for them. Nor need we go far to find them. We recently gave the following sample of the manner in which the Chicago Times on the last day of July last, urged the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. We give it again:

"HE COULD NOT BE MORE WORTH-"LESS DEAD THAN HE IS LIVING, BUT "WOULD BE INFINITELY LESS MISCHE-"VOUS, AND HIS CORPSE, REPULSIVE "AS IT WOULD BE IN ITS FIRST-BIRTH "STATE AND REGRESSING MORE AND "GRACEFUL HAUNTINGLY, WOULD "YET BE THE MOST APPROPRIATE "SACRIFICE WHICH THE INSULTED "NATION COULD OFFER IN ATONE-"MENT FOR ITS SUBMISSION TO HIS "IMBECILITY AND DESPOTISM."

Three days afterward, on the day when the loyal portion of the American people were celebrating our national independence, the same sheet, in an article deprecating the observance of the day on account of the war, again recommended the assassination of Lincoln in the following language:

"Let the people of the North, if they will, "celebrate when or their heads."

"If they will, let them, in mourning deep as any "ever felt, in sackcloth and ashes, in humiliation, bereavement, bereaved, a land sick with civil "strife and smacked with fratricidal curse. Let re-"pentance, let contrition, let their humiliation, "Let their contrition, let the necessity which a few "months ago, in the exercise of their sovereign "TRUST AUTHORITY, AND TRIUMPHING BY THE "BLOOD OF A DESPOT THE ARTFUL SARCASTIC AND "CONTEMPTUOUS TYRANT."

And yet this vile manufacturer of Booths of all shades, who then at least twice in one week retailed threats of murdering a public officer, simply because the majority of the people had elevated, and still sustained him, in the first office in the gift of the people—this American traitor, who complained, forsooth, because the Copperhead party, and they alone, had not been held responsible for this crime. We tell them they will never escape from their guilt. The blood of Abraham Lincoln was shed by a Copperhead, the guilt in previous personal responsibility of the majority of the members of his party, for which we have given the reasons, and lastly, a declaration of his Copperhead principles as his reasons for committing the crime. The act had been threatened in advance, more or less clearly, in language corresponding to the above, by most of the Copperhead journals in the country, and by speeches at the semi-annual Convention, and subsequently at the National Convention of the Copperhead party—the only National Copperhead Convention that ever met, or, we fear, ever will. Therefore, we repeat, the guilt is a Copperhead crime, and the real murderer is still at large.

A TOWARDS FLIGHT.

As fight of Jeff. Davis with the plunder the Virginia banks is one of the most disgraceful exhibitions ever witnessed. This band of traitors has over and over again declared its purpose to fight to the last gasp, to the last man, to the last dollar. The secession leaders have repeatedly threatened and advised the crime which Booth has performed for them. Nor need we go far to find them. We recently gave the following sample of the manner in which the Chicago Times on the last day of July last, urged the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. We give it again:

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"Let the people of the North, if they will,

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. James' celebrated parlors are 80 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations strictly confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Doctor Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him and not suffer that miserable disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has extended to all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here and a thorough master of all Sexual Diseases. If all others fail, don't despair, give him a call, it is only a very common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential. Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge.

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea, and all Private Diseases. [illegible] Guide, containing valuable information, and certificates from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 172 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 21.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Curing Diphtheria.

[illegible]

A Word to the Ladies.

[illegible]

Bennett's Galenic Balm.

[illegible]

Married People.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible]

Upham's

[illegible]

Tooth Extracted Without Pain.

[illegible]

Sleep Disease at Bay.

[illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Financial.

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Broadway, four doors from Wall street, Dealers in every description of GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Also agent for

7-30s

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

[illegible] Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twine, Bolt and Seal Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, [illegible], Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.—Proposals and Plan for a Bridge across the Illinois River, at Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill., will be received by the undersigned, at Marseilles, until the

15th day of May next.

The river at this point is 700 feet wide, [illegible] and rock bottom. Proposals will be opened on the 15th of May, at Marseilles, La Salle County, Ill.

A. T. GALLWAY,
A. [illegible] HOWLAND, } Committee.
W. M. RICKEY.

Marseilles, April 27th, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April [illegible], 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. Saturday, May 6th, 1865, for delivery to the Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Union, New Mexico, of 2,000 HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. A. MURPHY,
Capt. and Depot C. S.,
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 2nd, 1865.

[illegible]

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.—Whereas, on the [illegible] day of June, A.D. 1859, the American Central Railway, of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

POEMS BY W. C. BRYANT.

During the progress of the meeting in Union Square to commemorate the death of President Lincoln, Dr. Samuel Osgood read a poem and an ode-hymn, written by William Cullen Bryant.

MR. BRYANT'S POEM.

O slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful and just;
Who in the fear of God didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bonds are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noblest host of those
Who perished in the cause of right.

NATIONAL HYMN.

"Thou hast put all things under his feet."
O North, with all thy vales of green,
O South with all thy palms!
From peopled towns and fields between,
Uplift the voice of psalms;
Raise, ancient East! the anthem high,
And let the youthful West reply.

Lo! in the clouds of heaven appears
God's well-beloved Son;
He brings a train of brighter years,
His kingdom is begun.
He comes a guilty world to bless,
With mercy, truth, and righteousness.

O Father, haste the promised hour,
When at his feet shall lie
All rule, authority and power,
Beneath the ample sky;
When He shall reign from pole to pole,
The Lord of every human soul.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

How the News of the Washington Tragedy is Received in New Orleans—The City in Mourning—The Courts Adjourned—Business Houses Closed—30,000 People Gathered at Lafayette Square—Speeches by Gens. Banks, Hulbert and Canby, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1865.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The sad news of the assassination of the President and Secretary of State has been received, and fills the hearts of all with gloom and sorrow. Upon the receipt of the news but few could realize the fact, and noon had already "broke in upon the city" before the inhabitants could be made to disbelieve that they were the victims of a horrible dream. When the facts were fully known, the inhabitants burst into wild and fierce exclamations, calling to the God of battles for a visitation of fearful retributive justice upon the heads of the assassins and the vile men who employed, aided and abetted them in their hellish work.

When the doleful intelligence first appeared in the columns of the *Times*, the military authorities were thrown into consternation, and, owing to the departure of Gen. Hurlbut and staff to Mobile, were completely amazed and knew not exactly what to do. But an order from Gen. Sherman, commanding the defenses, set them at rest, and soon the numerous Government offices were closed, and the flags placed at half-mast, bedecked with all the trappings of woe. This, if nothing more, was proof enough to the masses that "Father Abraham," as he was affectionately termed by his friends, was no more, and that the life of the second Washington had been sacrificed for his country. The doubts that had previously been in the minds of many were soon dispelled and business completely suspended. In justice to the Consuls of the different nations, it must be said that they not only publicly expressed sorrow for the great calamity that had befallen us as a nation, but suspended their flags at half-mast, and many of them called upon Commodore Eunice, at his headquarters, to express their sorrow for the loss of such a truly good and great man.

About 12 o'clock m., the city bells pealed forth in solemn and measured tones their melancholy cadence, and representatives of many nations hung out appropriate symbols to express their feelings. Orders were at once sent to Baton Rouge and adjoining towns, communicated by telegraph, to suspend business and observe the day, which was done in a very appropriate and becoming manner.

Report says that many persons were killed during the day for expressing satisfaction for the death of President Lincoln, and the universal opinion was that "shooting was too good for them," "they deserved death," etc. Upon inquiry at the proper channels it seems that such reports were erroneous, and that none had been inflicted with death. One man, however, who had indulged in tearing down the crape from a house on Julia street was surrounded by the citizens who witnessed the infamous vagabond and gave him what he deserved, a good beating. His arm was broken and his head considerably bruised. Another man was knocked down by a citizen of the Third Ward for giving vent to a similar expression. These are the only cases I know positively that had taken place during the day.

FEELING OF THE SOLDIERS.

The troops in this vicinity, upon hearing of the dreadful calamity of the demise of President Lincoln felt mournful, and none more so than the 10th Illinois cavalry, stationed at Greenville, five miles from this city. Words cannot express the deep sorrow and indignation which settled these brave men. Soon after the sad and doleful news of the death of their President had reached them, they received orders to "fold up," and mount their horses and proceed to New Orleans. As they passed the various streets in a body, they were gazed at and admired by all save the few soulless rebels, who are fast disappearing not only from here, but off the face of the earth. The firm disposition of those men, as they rode along with their nerves strung for any action, and the sorrowful feelings of the heart depicted upon their countenances, won for them the esteem and admiration of the rich and poor alike.

SCENE IN THE COURTS.

The news of the death of Mr. Lincoln weighed heavily upon the minds of every one, and not any less so upon those who officiated in the United States district and provisional courts. Previous to those courts adjourning for the expiration of five days, very appropriate and telling speeches were made by the Hon. Rufus Waples, Mr. Roselius, Judge Durell, Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., and Judge Peabody, who thrilled the courts with their manly eloquence. Judge Peabody after expressing his heartfelt sorrow for the sudden and untimely death of President Lincoln, and the almost irreparable loss which the nation has sustained in the loss of this good and great man, referred to the noble traits in the life of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, and stated that it had been his good fortune to know them very well. The Judge had ever been impressed with the singular blending of truthfulness, gentleness, and real goodness with the well known intellectual greatness in them all.

THE CITY AFTER DARK.

In the evening every business house of any note in the city was closed and the coffee houses and billiard saloons alone remained open. About half past seven o'clock a good many of the saloons were closed, and the city to all outward appearance had been almost deserted, save that portion of it in the immediate vicinity of the levee, where a considerable portion of the inhabitants, rich and poor, had congregated in order to greet Gen. Banks upon his arrival and carry him off amidst the cheers and shouts of the populace. The modest and discreet forbearance of the General forbid him to allow any symptoms of demonstration upon his arrival at a time when the Republic was mourning the loss of its Chief Magistrate. Consequently the General "left off the boat" at the stock landing, some miles above the city, and thus avoided all excitement that would attended his arrival. At fifteen minutes past eight o'clock the people quietly dispersed to their homes and in twenty minutes after all the eating houses, coffee houses, billiard saloons and bowling-alleys in the city were closed, and a human being could scarcely be seen any where on the street. In short the whole city was completely wrapped in mourning and presented the appearance of one vast grave yard. April 19th, and Good Friday 1865, the day President Lincoln departed this life, will be ever remembered to the citizens of New Orleans. Such sorrow was never before manifested since the death of Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

The business houses are open this morning, but gloom and sorrow is pictured upon every countenance. The flag of the Union, draped in mourning, floats at half mast, as yesterday, and many more have also been raised today in honor of the gallant dead.

Gen. Sherman expresses the gratitude of the American people in the following manner:

GEN. SHERMAN TO THE CONSULS—HE TENDERS HIS COMPLIMENTS FOR THEIR SYMPATHIES IN THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHERN DIV. LOUISIANA, April 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, takes this occasion to publicly tender his compliments to the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and her dependencies, Denmark, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, Netherlands, and all others concerned, resident in New Orleans; and, in the name of his Government, to express due appreciation of the prompt and signal marks of respect and mourning shown at their Consulates on the receipt of the intelligence, yesterday, of the awful calamity which has befallen this nation.

Such evidences of sympathy on the part of the nations—a sympathy inseparable from that of the sacred cause in which they are struggling—will not be lost upon the American people, and will tend to more strongly cement together the patriotic hearts of the progressive nations of the earth.

Official: J. MALONEY,
1st Lieut. and A. d-de-Camp,
A. A. A. General.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.

The city is still in deep mourning—the only change noticeable since the 20th, is the "great many flags" that is still being put out, and the crape that is now hanging outside every door, is melancholy to the extreme; if one was not aware of the death of the President he would say each house had a corpse within it. A call for a meeting tonight and a cessation of business to-morrow, in order to express full sorrow for the loss of President Lincoln, is made by the civil authorities, and meets with the hearty approval of all. The display to-morrow will no doubt be immense, and reflect much credit upon the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.

The scene to-day is indeed truly mournful, every place of business in the city is closed, and late last night [illegible]

[illegible]

appropriate emblems, mottoes and devices clustered around the platform erected for the speakers, which was filled to overflowing with the civil and military authorities, among whom were Major Generals Canby, Hulbert and Banks who made very appropriate and telling speeches, and eulogized the President and Secretary of State with their well deserved laudation. The speech of Gen. Hulbert was intended touching to the heart and caused tears to trickle down the cheeks of many present. He knew the President in his adopted state, and long before the cry of civil war had been raised throughout the land they conversed in civil life. Little had he then imagined that the day would come when he, in the service of his country—away off in the far South, in New Orleans, would be called upon to eulogize the demise of such a good and great man, who had been cowardly beaten down by the hand of the assassin. The speaker then hoped that the murder of the President would prove to be an individual act and not produced by any agency through the rebel Government. General Banks next arose, and although not being prepared to make a speech upon the occasion, still entertained the people by a manly production in which he referred and dwelt at length, upon the dreadful calamity which had thus befallen the nation, and afterwards stretched out on the Louisiana question, in which President Lincoln felt such a deep interest. General Banks hinted to the colored population that the day was not far distant when liberty and rights should be guaranteed to the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana. General Banks was occasionally applauded, and had it been upon any other occasion, deafening cheers would have reverberated throughout the Crescent City. While the inhabitants in all their majesty were gathered in Lafayette Square, the large First Presbyterian Church opposite was crowded to excess by ladies accompanied by their companions, who listened to the very able and eloquent speeches of Mr. Roselius, Hon. J. S. Brady, of New York, and several other distinguished men, who entertained all present until nearly two p. m., when they dispersed, well pleased with what they had seen and heard. The feelings of the people of New Orleans upon this occasion cannot be expressed. Every one had an expression of sorrow upon his countenance. The immense assemblage of the fire department, too, was a conspicuous feature, and the waving of banners and innumerable flags bedecked with all insignia of sorrow and gloom, made the appearance upon this occasion still more impressive.

AMERICUS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

SPEECH BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[From the Boston Advertiser of the 24th.]

The meeting in the Tremont Temple last evening to consider the great question of the country and its perils, was attended by an immense audience, which filled the lecture room to its utmost capacity. Soon after the doors were opened the hall was filled, and hundreds were compelled to leave the Temple unable to gain admittance.

Wendell Phillips addressed the audience as follows:

These are sober days. The judgments of God have found us out. Years gone by chastised us with whips—these chastise us with scorpions. Thirty years ago how strong our mountain stood, laughing prosperity on all sides! None heeded the fire and gloom which slumbered below. It was nothing that a giant sin gagged our pulpits; that its mobs ruled our cities, burnt men at the stake for their opinions, and hunted them like wild beasts for their humanity. It was nothing that in the lonely quiet of the plantation there fell on the unpitied person of the negro every torture that hellish ingenuity could devise. It was nothing that as husband and father, mother and child, the negro drained to its dregs all the bitterness that could be pressed into his cup; that, torn with whip and dogs, starved, hunted, tortured, racked, he cried; "How long! oh Lord, how long!" In vain did a thousand witnesses crowd our highways, telling to the world the horrors of this prison-house. None stopped to consider, none believed. Trade turned away its deaf ear—the church gazed on them with stony brow—letters passed by with mocking tongue. But what the world would not look at God has set to-day in a light so ghastly bright that it almost dazzles us blind. What the world refused to believe God has written all over the face of the continent with the sword's point, in the blood of our best and most beloved. We believe the agony of the slave's hovel, the mother and the husband, when it takes its seat at our board. We realize the barbarism that crushed him in the sickening and brutal use of the relics of Bull Run, in the torture and starvation of Libby Prison, where idiocy was mercy, and death was God's best blessing; and now still more bitterly we realize it in the coward spite which strikes an unarmed man, unwarned, behind his back; in the assassin fingers which dabble with bloody knife at the throats of old men on sick pillows. Oh, God! let this lesson be enough! Spare us any more such costly teaching!

This deed is but the result and fair representative of the system in whose defense it was done. No matter whether it was previously approved at Richmond, or whether the assassin, if he reaches the Confederates, be received with all honor, as the wretch Brooks was, and as this bloodier wretch will surely be, whatever rebels are not dumb with fear of our cannon. No matter for all this. God shows this terrible act to teach the nation in unmistakable terms the terrible foe with which it has to deal. But for this fiendish spirit, North and South, which holds up the rebellion, the assassin had never either wished or dared such a deed. This lurid flash only shows us how black and wide the cloud from which it sprung.

And what of him in whose precious blood this momentous lesson is writ? He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break. Give prayers and tears to the desolate widow and the fatherless, but count him far above the crowd of his fellow-men. [Fervent cries of "Amen."] He has permitted himself to deal the last staggering blow which sent rebellion reeling to its grave; and then, holding his darling boy by the hand, to walk the streets of its surrendered capital, while his ears drank in praise and thanksgiving which bore his name to throne of God in every form piety and gratitude could invent, and then to seal the sure triumph of the cause he loved with his own blood. He heard the first notes of coming jubilee and found his name in every one. Who among living men may not envy him? Suppose that, when a boy, he floated on the slow current of the Mississippi, idly gazing at the slave upon its banks, some angel had lifted the curtain, and shown him that in the pride of his manhood he should see this proud empire rocked to its foundation in the effort to break those chains, should himself marshal the hosts of the Almighty in the grandest and holiest war that Christendom ever knew and deal, with a half reluctant hand, that thunderbolt of justice which would smite that foul system to the dust—then die, leaving a name immortal in the study pride of our race and the undying gratitude of another—would any credulity, however sanguine, any enthusiasm, however fervid, have enabled him to believe it? Fortunate man! He has lived to do it! [Applause.] God has graciously withheld him from any fatal mis-step in the great advance, and withdrawn him at the moment when his star touched its zenith, and the nation needed a sterner hand for the work God gives it to do.

No matter that, unable to lead and form the nation, he was contented to be only its representative and mouthpiece; no matter that, with prejudices hanging about him, he groped his way very slowly and sometimes reluctantly forward; let us remember how patient he was of contradiction, how little obstinate in opinion, how willing, like Lord Bacon, "to light his torch at every man's candle." With the least possible personal hatred, with too little sectional bitterness, often forgetting justice in mercy; tenderhearted to any misery his own eyes saw, and in any deed which needed his actual sanction; if his sympathies had limits, recollect he was human, and that he welcomed light more than most men; was more honest than his fellows, and with a truth to his own convictions such as few politicians achieve. With all his shortcomings, we point proudly to him as the natural growth of democratic institutions. [Applause.] Coming time will put him on that galaxy of Americans which makes our history the day-star of the nations—Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson and Jay. History will add his name to the bright list, with a more loving claim on our gratitude than either of them. No one of those was called to die for his cause. For him, when the nation needed to be raised to its last dread duty, we were prepared for it by the baptism of his blood.

What shall we say to the punishment of rebels? The air is thick with threats of vengeance. I admire the motive which prompts these. But, let us remember, no cause, however infamous, was ever crushed by punishing its advocates and abettors. All history proves this. There is no class of men base and cowardly enough, no matter what their views and purpose, to make the policy of vengeance successful. In bad times, as well as good, it is still true that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." We cannot prevail against this principle of human nature. And again, with regard to the dozen chief rebels, it will never be a practical question whether we shall hang them. Those not now in Europe will soon be. Indeed, after paroling the bloodiest and guiltiest of all, Robert Lee, [loud applause,] there would be little fitness in hanging any lesser wretch.

The only punishment which ever crushes a cause, is that which its leaders necessarily suffer in consequence of the new order of things made necessary to prevent the recurrence of their sin. It was not the blood of two peers and thirty commoners which England shed after the Rebellion of 1715, or that of five peers and twenty commoners after the rising of 1745, which crushed the House of Stuart. Though the fight has lasted only a few months, those blocks and gibbets gave Charles his only chance to recover. But the confiscated lands of his adherents, and the new political arrangement of the Highlands—just, and recognized as such, became necessary—these quenched his star forever.

Our rebellion has lasted four years. Government has exchanged prisoners and acknowledged its belligerent rights. After that, gibbets are out of the question. A thousand men rule the rebellion—and the rebellion. A thousand men. We cannot hang them all. We cannot hang men in regiments. What! cover the continent with gibbets? We will not stoke the 19th century with such a sight. It would sink our civilization to the level of Southern barbarism. It would forfeit our very right to supersede the Southern system, which right is based on ours being better than theirs. To make its scenes close the gibbet would degrade us to the level of Davis and Lee.

Banish every one of these thousand rebel leaders—every one of them, on pain of death if they ever return. [Applause.] Confiscate [illegible]

[illegible]

which he has murdered, such superabundant Christian patience as to tolerate in our streets the presence of a fiend in whose hand sprang Libby Prison and Andersonville, and whose soul is black with sixty-four thousand deaths of prisoners by starvation and torture.

What of our new President? His whole life is a pledge that he knows and hates thoroughly that caste which is the Gibraltar of secession. Caste, rooted in State Rights, seized slavery as its weapon to smite down the Union. Said Jackson in 1832, "Slavery will be the next pretext for rebellion." Pretext! That pretext and weapon we have wrenched from the rebel hands the moment we pass the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. Now kill Caste, the foe who wields it. Andy Johnson is our National leader for this. His life has been pledged to it. He put on his spurs with this vow of knighthood. He said that confiscation, land placed in the hands of the masses, is the means to fill this foe.

Land and the ballot are the true foundations of all Government. Intrust them wherever loyalty exists to those, black and white, who have upheld the flag. [Applause.] Reconstruct no State without giving every loyal man in it the ballot. I scout all limitations of knowledge, property or race. [Applause.] Universal suffrage for me. That was the Revolutionary model. Every free man voted, black or white, whether he could read or not. My rule is, any citizen liable to be hanged for crime is entitled to vote for rulers. The ballot insures the school.

No word Mr. Johnson has ever uttered shows that he has ever yet seen the need of the ballot also for this end. The best thing he has said on this point, showing a mind open to light, is thus reported by one of the most intelligent men in the country—the Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth:

"The Vice-President was holding forth very eloquently in front of Admiral Lee's dwelling, just in front of the War Office in Washington. He said he was willing to send every negro in the country to Africa to save the Union. Nay, he was willing to cut Africa loose from Asia, and sink the whole black race ten thousand fathoms deep to effect this object. A loud voice sang out in the crowd, 'Let the negro stay where he is, Governor, and give him the ballot, and the Union will be safe forever!' 'And I am ready to do that, too!' [Loud applause.] shouted the Governor, with intense energy, whereat he got three times three for the noble sentiment. I witnessed this scene, and was pleased to hear our Vice-President take this high ground, for up to this point must the nation quickly advance, or there will be no peace, no rest, no prosperity, no blessing, for our suffering and distracted country."

The need of giving the negro a ballot is what we must press on the President's attention. Beware the mistake which fastened McClellan on us—running too fast to take a man untried—determined to make a hero or leader in spite of everything. The President tells us that he waits to announce his policy till events call for it, a wise and timely course. Let us imitate it. Assure him in return that the government shall have our support like good citizens. But remind him that we will tell him what we think of his policy when we learn what it is. He says: "Wait—I shall punish; I shall confiscate; what more I shall do, you will know when I do it."

Let us reply: "Good! So far good! Banish the rebels. See to it that, beyond all mistake, you strip them of all possibility of doing harm. But see to it also that before you admit a single State to the Union you oblige it to give every loyal man in it the ballot—the ballot, which secures education—the ballot, which begets character where it lodges responsibility—the ballot, having which, no class need fear injustice or contempt—the ballot, which puts the helm of the Union into the hands of those who love and have upheld it. Land—where every man's title deed, based on confiscation, is the bond which ties his interest to the Union; ballot—the weapon which enables him to defend his property and the Union—these are the motives for the white man—the negro needs no motive but his interest and heart. Give him the bullet and ballot—he needs them—and, while he holds them, the Union is safe.

This is the lesson God teaches us in the blood of Lincoln. Like Egypt, we are made to read our lessons in the blood of our first born, and the seats of our princes left empty. We bury all false magnanimity in this fresh grave, writing over it the maxim of the coming four years—"Treason is the greatest of crimes and not a mere difference of opinion." That is the motto of our leader to-day. That is the warning this atrocious crime sounds throughout the land. Let us heed it, and need no more such costly teaching. [Loud applause.]

THE PAROLED OFFICERS.

Important Decision of Attorney-General Speed in Regard to the Status of the Paroled Rebel Officers of Lee's Army—The Confederate Uniform Not to be Worn in the North—Offer to Give Passports and Passage to Halifax to Such as Wish to Leave the Country.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 24.

General Orders No. 73.

The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney General, which they will observe, and regulate their action in accordance therewith.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 22.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made between General Grant, of the United States Army, and General Lee of the rebel army.

You ask—*First.* Whether the rebel officers who once resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the South, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation, and reside here as their homes?

Second. Whether persons who resided in Washington about the time the rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the rebel cause, entered into civil service, or otherwise given it their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington since the capitulation of General Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation?

Third. You state that since the capitulation of General Lee's army, rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States, wearing the rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility, on their part, to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government.

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into between General Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (Gen. Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

I.

In giving construction to these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity Gen. Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke by the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President, except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States, and in his civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States he is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-chief the power of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding Gen. Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent, and considering the fact, to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded. It must be observed that the question is not to the extent of the power, that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies possesses; it is not whether he, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, could grant parole by virtue of his military authority, to rebels to go to and reside in loyal communities—communities that had not been in rebellion against the government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulation, he has granted such permission. In the cases in Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundary, but that it had a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force; that south of that line is enemy's territory, because claimed and held by an organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners; and it is well settled that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there after hostilities commenced, must be regarded and treated as residents of that territory. It follows, as a matter of course, that residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct one from the other. The rebels were dealt with by Gen. Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belonging to the Government of the United States. The officers and soldiers of Gen. Lee's army, then, who had homes, prior to the rebellion in the Northern States, took up their residences within the rebel States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when Gen. Grant gave permission to the stipulation, to return to their homes, it cannot be understood to mean the permission to return to the loyal States. That was a capitulation during the truce, and not a truce. Vattel lays it down that (p. 411), "During the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace, since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction."

Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other insurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may in strict justice be kept prisoners. It is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have, of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what have been laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now, if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that the rights under a capitulation of surrender, without the suspension of hostilities, could not be greater. [illegible]

[illegible]

who surrendered to Gen. Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II.

As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender between General Grant and Lee does not embrace any persons other than the officers and soldiers of Gen. Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, were residents of the rebel territory, and certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III.

As to the third question—my answer to the first is a complete answer to that. Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, should not be adding insult to injury by wearing their uniform. They have as much right to bear the traitors' flag through a loyal city as to wear a traitor's garb. The [illegible] of a loyal city is to [illegible], and [illegible] the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The President's Remains on View in New York—Gen. Hunter on Guard.

[From the New York World.]

APPEARANCE OF THE DECEASED.

The arrangement was such that every person had a close and full view of the face. The face was pale, sunken and haggard. Death had set its seal there most unmistakably, and the embalmer's art had been powerless to conceal it. The old features, seen all these weary days of the nation's anguish in the windows and upon the streets all over the city; the old features, representing the focus of all this nation's love and gratitude since peace dawned upon a restored Union and a firmly established nation, the homely, benign, features stood out, and were still recognizable, but it was not the genial face of the living man, Abraham Lincoln; and those who saw it yesterday for the first time can gain but a poor idea of the kindly and intelligent countenance as it was when illumined by vitality. The eyes are sunken, the face sallow and somewhat discolored, the lips so tightly compressed that they seem but a straight, sharp line. There was no evidence visible of the method of his death. The beard, which commenced at the lower part of the chin, is about two inches in length, and the hair is brushed back from the forehead. The body is clothed in a full suit of black; a black silk cravat encircles the neck, over which turns a narrow collar.

But Maj. Gen. Hunter, who came on with the body from Washington, took a position at the right of the head of the coffin, thus standing at the head of the stairs outside the catafalco. For three hours he stood there, apparently without fatigue, stern, stalwart, and, except when the occasion called for some movement, erect and immovable as a statue. He wore his military coat, with brass buttons and shoulder-stars, a yellow sash over his breast, and his sword, which he held, in its sheath, just in front of the head of the coffin. This was necessary, from the eager desire of many women who passed to touch the face of the dead President, and even to kiss it. Gen. Hunter was compelled a number of times to present his sheathed sword as a barrier to such unusual and extravagant expressions of affection. Gen. Hunter has a stern-looking face, and wears simply a moustache.

Miscellaneous.

RICHARD MASON & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

And all kinds of

PINE LUMBER!

City orders delivered promptly. Cars loaded without charge.

OFFICE AND YARD, 146 MARKET STREET, CORNER MONROE.

RICHARD MASON, }
R. MASON, JR. } P. O. Box 6,045, CHICAGO.

Persons living in the country, and not acquainted in this city, wishing to build houses, barns, fences, &c. can get good Lumber, and save the cost of coming here, by sending orders to us by mail for what they want.

We will fill all such orders promptly and correctly, and will send the bill for same with the Lumber, for "collection on delivery," by either an express company or the railroad company.

People buying their Lumber, &c., in this way will get just as good an article as though they came here to purchase, and will not have to pay for it till they get it.

We can furnish countrymen with better Lumber cheaper than they can buy it their own town, as we make all our own stock, bring it to this city in our own vessels, store it here in our own yard, and ship it to depots by our own teams, thus having all the expense under our own control. Send orders to us by mail and they will be promptly filled.

R. MASON & SON.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly between New York and Glasgow.

These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, and divided into water and air-tight compartments, and are fitted up in every respect to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each ship. The provisions will be properly cooked and served in unlimited quantities.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c.: Cabins, [illegible]; Intermediate, [illegible]; Steerage, [illegible]; Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from this office.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
6 Bowling Green, New York, or
JOHN STEWART, Agent,
No. 2 Tremont Block, Chicago.

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the [illegible]

[illegible]

For further information, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases
IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
[illegible]
SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
[illegible]
Sold by WOODMAN & [illegible], Chicago, Ill. DESMOND & Co., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

R. D. McFARLANE,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

Has removed his stock of Chandeliers and Plumbing Materials to Nos. 167 and 169 Washington street, a corner of Wells, where he will continue to keep on hand the largest and best stock of [illegible] in the West [illegible] New York city, and his facilities are such that he can and will sell at prices to defy competition. His former patrons and the public are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Chicago Depot Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, maturing May 1st, with the coupons attached, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of Geo. C. Smith & Bro., 49 Clark street.

J. F. HENDERSON, Treas.

C

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving full information to both sexes, male or female.

It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage.

Address

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
63 Liberty street,
New York.

THE LEE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

DIXON, ILLINOIS.

Successor to MILLS & COLEMAN.

S. C. EELLS, Cash'r. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Pres't.
JOHN COLEMAN, Ass't Cash'r.

TO PRINTERS.

A boy, (must be a good compositor) can hear of a good opportunity to learn the business by [illegible] "A. B." Box 141, Chicago P. O.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

AND

FANCY GOODS.

H. F. BROWN, Importer

[illegible] Pearl street, N. Y.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 1st, 1865.

[illegible]

JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Traveler's Insurance Company," [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railway will run a Special Train to [illegible]

Every Sunday Afternoon.

[illegible]

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH

REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,
Will cure cold in the head,
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration of the nose,
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste.
Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH

REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its natural condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

Call for a circular describing all symptoms.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

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And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVILL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

FEMALE PILLS.

Woman alone knows, and thoroughly appreciates, the perils, the pangs, the physical disabilities and mental suffering which her peculiar organization and the laws of nature impose upon her. [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

[illegible]

MAID, WIFE OR WIDOW

[illegible]

SURE, UNFAILING RESOURCE—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

[illegible]

MARRIED LADIES.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, - - - Proprietors,

81 Cedar Street, New York.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake Street, - - - - - - Chicago.

HUMPHREYS'

Homœopathic Specifics

[illegible]

HUMPHREYS'

Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, [illegible]

Insurance.

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF NEW YORK.

Net Assets Jan. 1, 1865,

$3,688,602.90 !

MARINE AND FIRE RISK TAKEN

AT CURRENT RATES, BY

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

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R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

General Insurance Agents,

188 SOUTH WATER ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Fire, Cargo and Hull Insurance taken at the lowest rates. All LOSSES promptly settled at THIS AGENCY.

LAMAR

Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York.

Abstract of the Annual Statement filed with the Auditor of the State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

Capital paid up in Cash $300,000.00
Surplus January 1st 102,407.22

ASSETS:

[illegible]

Total Assets January 1st, 1865 .... [illegible]

Estimated Liabilities .... [illegible]

EDWARD ANTHONY, Pres't.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Agents.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Insurance Company of the City of New York.

Capital paid up is $200,000.00
Surplus January 1st 35,796.00

ASSETS:

[illegible]

HENRY BUTLER, Pres't.
WM. RAYMOR, Sec'y.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Agents.

COLUMBIA

Fire Insurance Company of New York City.

Capital paid up is $500,000.00
Assets January 1st 59,470.67

[illegible]

WM. G. CHURCHILL, Pres't.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Sec'y.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Agents.

BUCKEYE

Mutual Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Abstract of the Annual Statement, filed with the Auditor of the State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

Capital paid up is $200,000.00
Surplus January 1st 45,143.10

ASSETS:

[illegible]

WM. HART, Pres't.
L. D. HUDSON, Sec'y.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

AGENTS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE

In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

[illegible]

S. D. HOWE, Proprietor,
[illegible] NEW YORK.

LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

CURES

Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c., and Strengthens the Diseased Parts.

Ludlum's Specific

[illegible]

Ludlum's Specific

[illegible]

BURNHAM & VAN SHAACK,

[illegible] Cincinnati, O.

Cherokee Medicines.

TO THE READERS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

We desire to call your attention to the following editorials, which we clip from a few of our Exchanges. Read them, and doubt no longer. We know "that all is not gold that glitters," but here you have testimony of a character that cannot be doubted. Hear the "Phrenological Journal," "Druggist's Circular," and "Nashville Journal of Medicine."

[From the Phrenological Journal.]

[illegible]

[From the Druggists' Circular.]

[illegible]

[From the Nashville Journal of Medicine.]

[illegible]

LADIES, READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE "LADIES' MAGAZINE," "LADIES' DAY BOOK," AND "MEDICAL GAZETTE:"

[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

[illegible]

[From the Ladies' Day Book.]

[illegible]

[From the Medical Gazette.]

[illegible]

THE FOLLOWING FOR THE CHEROKEE REMEDY AND INJECTION, speaks volumes in their favor. Read what the Editors of the "Chicago Daily Times," "St. Louis Medical Journal," and the "Medical Journal and Review," state of their Own Free Will.

[From the Chicago Daily Times.]

[illegible]

[From the St. Louis Medical Journal.]

[illegible]

[From the Medical Journal and Review.]

[illegible]

BRIGHAM YOUNG, THE FATHER OF SEVERAL HUNDRED YOUNG MORMONS AT SALT LAKE has written a long letter in favor of DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, but we have space only for the following:

[From the New York Independent.]

[illegible]

[From Hall's Journal of Health.]

[illegible]

[From the N. Y. Medical Journal.]

[illegible]

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, one bottle	$2.00
three bottles	5.00
CHEROKEE INJECTION, one bottle	2.00
three bottles	5.00
CHEROKEE CURE, one bottle	2.00
three bottles	5.00
DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR, one bottle	2.00
three bottles	5.00
CHEROKEE PILLS, per box	1.00
six boxes	5.00

THE CHEROKEE REMEDY, CHEROKEE INJECTION, CHEROKEE CURE, DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR AND CHEROKEE PILLS,

are sold by all enterprising Druggists, in the civilized world. [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New York.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election [illegible]

[illegible]

TO PERSONS MOVING WEST.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Dr. James' consulting parlors are at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Doctor Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him and not suffer that monstrous disease to remain in your system, disgusting your face and body [illegible] your happiness and future prospects in life. [illegible] PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the last twenty years, and is the person whom all afflicted should consult. [illegible] Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 134, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge.

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Curing Diphtheria.

[illegible]

A Word to the Ladies.

[illegible]

Bennett's Galactic Balm.

[illegible]

Married People

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible]

Upham's

[illegible]

Tooth Extracted Without Pain.

[illegible]

Sleep Disease at Bay.

[illegible]

Financial.

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

The Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

[illegible]

7-30s

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

27 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

[illegible]

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Storm.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.—Proposals and Plan for a bridge across the Illinois River, at Marseilles, in La Salle Co., Ill., will be received by the undersigned, at Marseilles, until the

15th day of May next.

[illegible]

A. C. GALLWAY,
[illegible] HOWLAND, } Committee.
[illegible]

Marseilles, April 27th, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

WM. A. MURPHY,
Capt. and Depot C. S.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

H. L. CARVER,
Capt. and A. Q. M. [illegible]

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, on

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

POEMS BY W. C. BRYANT.

During the progress of the meeting in Union Square to commemorate the death of President Lincoln, Dr. Samuel Osgood read a poem and national hymn, written by William Cullen Bryant.

MR. BRYANT'S POEM.

O slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful and just;
Who in the fear of God didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bond are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noblest host of those
Who perished in the cause of right.

NATIONAL HYMN.

"Thou hast put all things under his feet."
O North, with all thy vales of green,
O South with all thy palms!
From peopled towns and fields between,
Uplift the voice of psalms;
Raise, ancient East! the anthem high,
And let the youthful West reply.

Lo! in the clouds of heaven appears
God's well-beloved Son;
He brings a train of brighter years,
His kingdom is begun.
He comes a guilty world to bless,
With mercy, truth, and righteousness.

O Father, haste the promised hour,
When at his feet shall lie
All rule, authority and power,
Beneath the ample sky;
When He shall reign from pole to pole,
The Lord of every human soul.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

How the News of the Washington Tragedy is Received in New Orleans—The City in Mourning—The Courts Adjourned—Business Houses Closed—30,000 People Gathered at Lafayette Square—Speeches by Gens. Banks, Hulbert and Canby, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1865.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The sad news of the assassination of the President and Secretary of State has been received, and fills the hearts of all with gloom and sorrow. Upon the receipt of the news but few could realize the fact, and noon had already "broke in upon the city" before the inhabitants could be made to disbelieve that they were the victims of a horrible dream. When the facts were fully known, the inhabitants burst into wild and fierce exclamations, calling to the God of battles for a visitation of fearful retributive justice upon the heads of the assassins and the vile men who employed, aided and abetted them in their hellish work.

When the doleful intelligence first appeared in the columns of the Times, the military authorities were thrown into consternation, and, owing to the departure of Gen. Hurlbut and staff to Mobile, were completely amazed and knew not exactly what to do. But an order from Gen. Sherman, commanding the defenses, set them at rest, and soon the numerous Government offices were closed, and the flags placed at half-mast, bedecked with all the trappings of woe. This, if nothing more, was proof enough to the masses that "Father Abraham," as he was affectionately termed by his friends, was no more, and that the life of the second Washington had been sacrificed for his country. The doubts that had previously been in the minds of many were soon dispelled and business completely suspended. In justice to the Consuls of the different nations, it must be said that they not only publicly expressed sorrow for the great calamity that had befallen us as a nation, but suspended their flags at half-mast, and many of them called upon Commodore Emmins, at his headquarters, to express their sorrow for the loss of such a truly good and great man.

About 12 o'clock m. the city bells pealed forth in solemn and measured tones their melancholy cadence, and representatives of many nations hung out appropriate symbols to express their feelings. Orders were at once sent to Baton Rouge and adjoining towns, communicated by telegraph, to suspend business and observe the day, which was done in a very appropriate and becoming manner.

Report says that many persons were killed during the day for expressing satisfaction for the death of President Lincoln, and the universal opinion was that "shooting was too good for them," "they deserved death," etc. Upon inquiry at the proper channels it seems that such reports were erroneous, and that none had been inflicted with death. One man, however, who had indulged in tearing down the crape from a house on Julia street was surrounded by the citizens who witnessed the infamous vagabond and gave him what he deserved, a good beating. His arm was broken and his head considerably bruised. Another man was knocked down by a citizen of the Third Ward for giving vent to a similar expression. These are the only cases I know positively that had taken place during the day.

FEELING OF THE SOLDIERS.

The troops in this vicinity, upon hearing of the dreadful calamity of the demise of President Lincoln felt mournful, and none more so than the 10th Illinois cavalry, stationed at Greenville, five miles from this city. Words cannot express the deep sorrow and indignation which settled these brave men. Soon after the sad and doleful news of the death of their President had reached them, they received orders to "load up" and mount their horses and proceed to New Orleans. As they passed the various streets in a body, they were gazed at and admired by all save the few soulless rebels, who are fast disappearing not only from here, but off the face of the earth. The firm disposition of those men, as they rode along with their nerves strung for any action, and the sorrowful feelings of the heart depicted upon their countenances, won for them the encomiums and admiration of the rich and poor alike.

SCENE IN THE COURTS.

The news of the death of Mr. Lincoln weighed heavily upon the minds of every one, and not any less so upon those who officiated in the United States district, and provisional courts. Previous to those courts adjourning for the expiration of five days, very appropriate and telling speeches were made by the Hon. Rufus Waples, Mr. Roselius, Judge Durell, Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., and Judge Peabody, who thrilled the courts with their manly eloquence. Judge Peabody after expressing his heartfelt sorrow for the sudden and untimely death of President Lincoln, and the almost irreparable loss which the nation has sustained in the loss of this good and great man, referred to the noble traits in the life of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, and stated that it had been his good fortune to know them very well. The Judge had ever been impressed with the singular blending of truthfulness, gentleness, and real goodness with the well known intellectual greatness in them all.

THE CITY AFTER DARK.

In the evening every business house of any note in the city was closed and the coffee houses and billiard saloons alone remained open. About half past seven o'clock a good many of the saloons were closed, and the city to all outward appearances had been almost deserted, save that portion of it in the immediate vicinity of the levee, where a considerable portion of the inhabitants, rich and poor, had congregated in order to greet Gen. Banks upon his arrival and carry him off amidst the cheers and shouts of the populace. The modest and discreet forbearance of the General forbid him to allow any symptoms of demonstration upon his arrival at a time when the Republic was mourning the loss of its Chief Magistrate. Consequently the General "left on the boat" at the stock landing, six miles above the city, and thus avoided all excitement that would attended his arrival. At fifteen minutes past eight o'clock the people quietly dispersed to their homes and in twenty minutes after all the eating houses, coffee houses, billiard saloons and bowling-alleys in the city were closed, and a human being could scarcely be seen any where on the street. In short the whole city was completely wrapped in mourning and presented the appearance of one vast grave yard. April 19th, and Good Friday 1865, the Bay President Lincoln departed this life, will be ever remembered to the citizens of New Orleans. Such sorrow was never before manifested since the death of Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

The business houses are open this morning, but gloom and sorrow is pictured upon every countenance. The flag of the Union, draped in mourning, floats at half mast, as yesterday, and many more have also been raised today in honor of the gallant dead.

Gen. Sherman expresses the gratitude of the American people in the following manner:

GEN. SHERMAN TO THE CONSULS—HE TENDERS HIS SENTIMENTS FOR THEIR SYMPATHIES IN THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHERN DIV. LOUISIANA, April 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, takes this occasion to publicly tender his compliments to the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and her dependencies, Denmark, [illegible] Greece, Brazil, Venezuela, and all others concerned, resident in New Orleans, and, in the name of his Government, to express the appreciation of the prompt and formal marks of respect and mourning shown at their Consulates on the receipt of the intelligence, yesterday, of the awful calamity which has befallen this nation.

Such evidences of sympathy on the part of other nations—a sympathy inseparable from that of the sacred cause in which they are struggling—will not be lost upon the American people, and will tend to more strongly cement together the patriotic hearts of the progressive nations of the earth.

Official: J. MALONEY,
1st Lieut. and Aid-de-Camp,
A. A. A. General.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.

The city is still in deep mourning. [illegible] only change noticeable since the 20th, is the "great many flags" that is still being put out, and the crape that is now "hanging outside every door," is melancholy in the extreme. If one was not aware of the death of the President he would say each house had a corpse within it. A call for a meeting to-night and a cessation of business to-morrow, in order to express full sorrow for the loss of President Lincoln, is made by the civil authorities, and meets with the hearty approval of all. The display to-morrow will no doubt be immense, and reflect much credit upon the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.

The scene to-day is indeed truly mournful, every place of business in the city is closed, and late last night [illegible]

[illegible]

appropriate emblems, mottoes and devices clustered around the platform erected for the speakers, which was filled to overflowing with the civil and military authorities, among whom were Major Generals Canby, Hulbert and Banks, who made very appropriate and telling speeches, and eulogized the President and Secretary of State with their well deserved laudation. The speech of Gen. Hulbert was indeed touching to the heart and caused tears to trickle down the cheeks of many present. He knew the President in his adopted state, and long before the cry of civil war had been raised throughout the land they conversed in civil life. Little had he then imagined that the day would come when he, in the service of his country—away off in the far South, in New Orleans, would be called upon to chronicle the demise of such a good and great man, who had been cowardly beaten down by the hand of the assassin. The speaker then hoped that the murder of the President would prove to be an individual act and not produced by any agency through the rebel Government. General Banks next arose, and although not being prepared to make a speech upon the occasion, still entertained the people by a manly production in which he referred and dwelt at length, upon the dreadful calamity which had thus befallen the nation, and afterwards stretched out on the Louisiana question, in which President Lincoln felt such a deep interest. General Banks hinted to the colored population, that the day was not far distant when liberty and rights should be guaranteed to the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana. General Banks was occasionally applauded, and had it been upon any other occasion, deafening cheers would have reverberated throughout the Crescent City. While the inhabitants in all their majesty were gathered in Lafayette Square, the large First Presbyterian Church opposite was crowded to excess by ladies accompanied by their companions, who listened to the very able and eloquent speeches of Mr. Roselius, Hon. J. S. Brady, of New York, and several other distinguished men, who entertained all present until nearly two p. m., when they dispersed, well pleased with what they had seen and heard. The feelings of the people of New Orleans upon this occasion cannot be expressed. Every one had an expression of sorrow upon his countenance. The immense assemblage of the fire department, too, was a conspicuous feature and the waving of banners and innumerable flags bedecked with all insignia of sorrow and gloom, made the appearance upon this occasion still more impressive. AMERICUS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

SPEECH BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

(From the Boston Advertiser of the [illegible].)

The meeting in the Tremont Temple last evening to consider the great question of the country and its perils, was attended by an immense audience, which filled the lecture room to its utmost capacity. Soon after the doors were opened the hall was filled and hundreds were compelled to leave the Temple unable to gain admittance.

Wendell Phillips addressed the audience as follows:

These are sober days. The judgments of God have found us out. Years gone by chastised us with whips—these chastise us with scorpions. Thirty years ago how strong our mountain stood, laughing prosperity on all sides! None heeded the fire and gloom which slumbered below. It was nothing that a giant sin gagged our pulpits; that its mobs ruled our cities, burnt men at the stake for their opinions, and hunted them like wild beasts for their humanity. It was nothing that in the lonely quiet of the plantation there fell on the unpitied person of the negro every torture that hellish ingenuity could devise. It was nothing that as husband and father, mother and child, the negro drained to its dregs all the bitterness that could be pressed into his cup; that, torn with whip and dogs, starved, hunted, tortured, racked, he cried "How long! oh Lord, how long!" In vain did a thousand witnesses crowd our highways, telling to the world the horrors of this prison-house. None stopped to consider, none believed. Trade turned away its deaf ear—the church gazed on them with stony brow—letters passed by with mocking tongue. But what the world would not look at God has set to-day in a light so ghastly bright that it almost dazzles us blind. What the world refused to believe God has written all over the face of the continent with the sword's point, in the blood of our best and most beloved. We believe the agony of the slave's hovel, the mother and the husband, when it takes its seat at our board. We realize the barbarism that crushed him in the sickening and brutal use of the relics of Bull Run, in the torture and starvation of Libby Prison, where idiocy was mercy, and death was God's best blessing; and now still more bitterly we realize it in the coward spite which strikes an unarmed man, unwarned, behind his back; in the assassin fingers which dabble with bloody knife at the throats of old men on sick pillows. Oh, God! let this lesson be enough! Spare us any more such costly teaching!

This deed is but the result and fair representative of the system in whose defense it was done. No matter whether it was previously approved at Richmond, or whether the assassin, if he reaches the Confederates, be received with all honor, as the wretch Brooks was, and as this bloodier wretch will surely be, wherever rebels are not dumb with fear of our cannon. No matter for all this. God shows this terrible act to teach the nation in unmistakable terms the terrible foe with which it has to deal. But for this fiendish spirit, North and South, which holds up the rebellion, the assassin had never either wished or dared such a deed. This lurid flash only shows us how black and wide the cloud from which it sprung.

And what of him in whose precious blood this tremendous lesson is writ? He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break. Give prayers and tears to the desolate widow and the fatherless, but count him far above the crowd of his fellow-men. [Fervent cries of "Amen."] He has permitted himself to deal the last staggering blow which sent rebellion reeling to its grave; and then, holding his darling boy by the hand, to walk the streets of its surrendered capital, while his ears drank in praise and thanksgiving which bore his name to the throne of God in every form piety and gratitude could invent, and then to seal the sure triumph of the cause he loved with his own blood. He heard the first notes of coming jubilee and found his name in every one. Who among living men may not envy him? Suppose that, when a boy, he floated on the slow current of the Mississippi, idly gazing at the slave upon its banks, some angel had lifted the curtain, and shown him that in the prime of his manhood he should see this proud empire rocked to its foundation in the effort to break those chains, should himself marshal the hosts of the Almighty in the grandest and holiest war that Christendom ever knew, and deal, with a half reluctant hand, that thunderbolt of justice which would smite that foul system to the dust—then die, leaving a name immortal in the sturdy pride of our race and the undying gratitude of another—would any credulity, however sanguine, any enthusiasm, however fervid, have enabled him to believe it? Fortunate man! He has lived to do it! [Applause.] God has graciously withheld him from any fatal mis-step in the great advance, and withdrawn him at the moment when his star touched its zenith, and the nation needed a sterner hand for the work God gives it to do.

No matter that, unable to lead and form the nation, he was contented to be only its representative and mouthpiece; no matter that, with prejudices hanging about him, he groped his way very slowly and sometimes reluctantly forward; let us remember how patient he was of contradiction, how little obstinate in opinion, how willing, like Lord Bacon, "to light his torch at every man's candle." With the least possible personal hatred, with too little sectional bitterness, often forgetting justice in mercy; tender-hearted to any misery his own eyes saw, and in any deed which needed his actual sanction; if his sympathies had limits, recollect he was human, and that he welcomed light more than most men, was more honest than his fellows, and with a truth to his own convictions such as few politicians achieve. With all his shortcomings, we point proudly to him as the natural growth of democratic institutions. [Applause.] Coming time will put him on that galaxy of Americans which makes our history the day-star of the nations—Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson and Jay. History will add his name to the bright list, with a more loving claim on our gratitude than either of them. No one of those was called to die for his cause. For him, when the nation needed to be raised to its last dread duty, we were prepared for it by the baptism of his blood.

What shall we say to the punishment of rebels? The air is thick with threats of vengeance. I admire the motive which prompts these. But, let us remember, no cause, however infamous, was ever crushed by punishing its advocates and abettors. All history proves this. There is no class of men base and cowardly enough, no matter what their views and purpose, to make the policy of vengeance succeed. In bad causes, as well as good, it is still true that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." We cannot prevail against this principle of human nature. And again, with regard to the dozen chief rebels, it will never be a practical question whether we shall hang them. Those not now in Europe will soon be. Indeed, after paroling the bloodiest and guiltiest of all, Robert Lee, [loud applause,] there would be little fitness in hanging any lesser wretch.

The only punishment which ever crushes a cause, is that which its leaders necessarily suffer in consequence of the new order of things made necessary to prevent the recurrence of their sin. It was not the blood of two peers and thirty commoners which England shed after the Rebellion of 1715, or that of five peers and twenty commoners after the rising of 1745, which crushed the House of Stuart. Though the fight has lasted only a few months, those blocks and gibbets gave Charles his only chance to recover. But the confiscated lands of his adherents, and the new political arrangement of the Highlands —just, and recognized as such, because necessary—these quenched his star forever.

Our rebellion had lasted four years. Government has exchanged prisoners and acknowledged its belligerent rights. After that, gibbets are out of the question. A thousand men rule the rebellion—are the rebellion. A thousand men. We cannot hang them all. We cannot hang such a regiment. What! cover the continent with gibbets? We are not sicken the 19th century with such a sight. It would sink our civilization to the level of Southern barbarism. It would forfeit our very right to supersede the Southern system, which right is based on ours being better than theirs. To make it so would degrade us to the level of Davis and Lee.

Banish every one of these thousand rebel leaders—every one of them, on pain of death if they ever return. [Applause.] Confiscate [illegible]

[illegible]

which he has murdered, such superabundant Christian patience as to tolerate in our streets [illegible] Libby Prison and Andersonville, and whose [illegible] of prisoners by starvation and torture.

What of our new President? His whole life is a pledge that he knows and hates thoroughly that caste which is the Gibraltar of secession. Caste, molded in State Rights, used slavery as its weapon to smite down the Union. Said Jackson in 1833, "Slavery will be the next pretext for rebellion." Pretext! That pretext and weapon we have wrenched from the rebel hands the moment we pass the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. Now kill Caste, the foe who wields it. Andy Johnson is our National leader for this. His life has been pledged to it. He put on his spurs with this vow of knighthood. He sees that confiscation, and land placed in the hands of the masses, is the means to kill this foe.

Land and the ballot are the true foundations of all Government. Intrust them wherever loyalty exists to those, black and white, who have upheld the flag. [Applause.] Reconstruct no State without giving every loyal man in it the ballot. I scout all limitations of knowledge, property or race. [Applause.] Universal suffrage for me. That was the Revolutionary model. Every freeman voted, black or white, whether he could read or not. My rule is, any citizen liable to be hanged for crime is entitled to vote for rulers. The ballot insures the school.

No word Mr. Johnson has ever uttered shows that he has ever yet seen the need of the ballot also for this end. The best thing he has said on this point, showing a mind open to light, is thus reported by one of the most intelligent men in the country—the Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth:

"The Vice-President was holding forth very eloquently in front of Admiral Lee's dwelling just in front of the War Office in Washington. He said he was willing to send every negro in the country to Africa to save the Union. Nay, he was willing to cut Africa loose from Asia, and sink the whole black race ten thousand fathoms deep to effect this object. A loud voice sang out in the crowd, 'Let the negro stay where he is, Governor, and give him the ballot, and the Union will be safe forever!' 'And I am ready to do that, too!' [Loud applause.] shouted the Governor, with intense energy, whereat he got three times three for the noble sentiment. I witnessed this scene, and was pleased to hear our Vice-President take this high ground, for up to this point must the nation quickly advance, or there will be no peace, no rest, no prosperity, no blessing, for our suffering and distracted country."

The need of giving the negro a ballot is what we must press on the President's attention. Beware the mistake which fastened McClellan on us—running too fast to take a man unfitted—determined to make a hero or leader in spite of everything. The President tells us that he waits to announce his policy till events call for it, a wise and timely course. Let us imitate it. Assure him in return that the government shall have our support like good citizens. But remind him that we will tell him what we think of his policy when we learn what it is. He says: "Wait—I shall punish; I shall confiscate; what more I shall do, you will know when I do it."

Let us reply: "Good! So far good! Banish the rebels. See to it that, beyond all mistake, you strip them of all possibility of doing harm. But see to it also that before you admit a single State to the Union you oblige it to give every loyal man in it the ballot—the ballot, which secures education—the ballot, which begets character where it lodges responsibility—the ballot, having which, no class need fear injustice or contempt—the ballot, which puts the helm of the Union into the hands of those who love and have upheld it. Land—where every man's title deed, based on confiscation, is the bond which ties his interest to the Union; ballot—the weapon which enables him to defend his property and the Union—these are the motives for the white man—the negro needs no motive but his interest and heart. Give him the ballot and ballot—he needs them—and, while he holds them, the Union is safe.

This is the lesson God teaches us in the blood of Lincoln. Like Egypt, we are made to read our lessons in the blood of our first born, and the seats of our princes left empty. We bury all false magnanimity in this fresh grave, writing over it the maxim of the coming four years—Treason is the greatest of crimes and not a mere difference of opinion. That is the motto of our leader to-day. That the warning this atrocious crime sounds throughout the land. Let us heed it, and need no more such costly teaching. [Loud applause.]

THE PAROLED OFFICERS.

Important Decision of the Attorney-General Upon the Status of the Paroled Rebel Officers of Lee's Army—No Confederate Uniforms to be Worn in the North—Order to Give Passports and Passage to Halifax to Such as Wish to Leave the Country.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 24.

General Orders No. 73.

The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney General, which they will observe, and regulate their action in accordance therewith.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 22.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made between General Grant, of the United States Army, and General Lee, of the rebel army.

You ask—First. Whether the rebel officers who once resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the South, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation, and reside here as their homes?

Second. Whether persons who resided in Washington about the time the rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the rebel cause, entered into the civil service, or otherwise given it their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington since the capitulation of General Lee's army, and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation?

Third. You state that, since the capitulation of General Lee's army, rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States, wearing the rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility on their part, to this Government, and whether they are not to be dealt with as enemies of the Government.

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into betwixt Generals Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (Gen. Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

[illegible]

In giving construction to these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity Gen. Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke by the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President, except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States, and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States he is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, against the belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, the power of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding Gen. Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent power, to be used and to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded. It must be observed that the question is not to the extent of the power, that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies possesses; it is not whether he, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, could grant parole by virtue of his military authority, to rebels to go and reside in loyal States; but the question is, whether, by and under the terms of the stipulation, he has granted such permissions. In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundary, but that it had a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force; that south of that line is enemy's territory, because claimed and held by an organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners; and it is well settled that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there after hostilities commenced, must be regarded as enemies; that if they are residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct one from the other. The rebels were dealt with by Gen. Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belonging to the Government of the United States. The officers and soldiers of Gen. Lee's army, those of them who had homes, prior to the rebellion in the Northern States, took up their residence within the Southern States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when Gen. Grant gave permission to them, in the stipulation, to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any part of the loyal States. That was a capitulation, not a treaty, and not a truce. Vattel says it down that [illegible] (p. 411). "During the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace, since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare at the time of making the truce that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction."

Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other insurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

"If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more particularly restrictive than what have been laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now, if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of surrender, without any suspension of hostilities, could not be greater. [illegible] rebel officers who surrendered to Gen. Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II.

As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender betwixt Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any persons, other than the officers and soldiers of Gen. Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort, and aid, were residents of the rebel territory, and certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III.

As to the third question—my answer to the first is a complete answer to this. Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having been paroled, in coming into the loyal States, are not only guilty of an injury to society by their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitors' flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear a traitor's garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The President's Remains on View in New York—Gen. Hunter on Guard.

[From the New York World.]

APPEARANCE OF THE DECEASED.

The arrangement was such that every person had a close and full view of the face. The face was pale, sunken and haggard. Death had set its seal there most unmistakably, and the embalmer's art had been powerless to conceal it. The old features, seen all those weary days of the nation's anguish in the windows and upon the streets all over the city; the old features, representing the focus of all this nation's love and gratitude since peace dawned upon a restored Union and a firmly established nation; the old homely, benign, features stood out, and were still recognizable, but it was not the genial face of the living man, Abraham Lincoln; and those who saw it yesterday for the first time can gain but a poor idea of the kindly and intelligent countenance as it was when illumined by vitality. The eyes are sunken, the face sallow and somewhat discolored, the lips so tightly compressed that they seem but a straight, sharp line. There was no evidence visible of the method of his death. The beard, which commenced at the lower part of the chin, is about two inches in length, and the hair is brushed back from the forehead. The body is clothed in a full suit of black; a black silk cravat encircles the neck, over which turns a narrow collar.

But Maj. Gen. Hunter, who came on with the body from Washington, took a position at the right of the head of the coffin, thus standing at the head of the stairs outside the catafalco. For three hours he stood there, apparently without fatigue, stern, stalwart, and, except when the occasion called for some movement, erect and immovable as a statue. He wore his military coat, with brass buttons and shoulder-stars, a yellow sash over his breast, and his sword, which he held, in its sheath, just in front of the head of the coffin. This was necessary, from the eager desire of many women who passed to touch the face of the dead President, and even to kiss it. Gen. Hunter was compelled a number of times to present his sheathed sword as a barrier to such unusual and extravagant expressions of affection. Gen. Hunter has a stern-looking face, and wears simply a moustache.

Miscellaneous.

RICHARD MASON & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

And all kinds of

PINE LUMBER!

City orders delivered promptly. Cars loaded without charge.

OFFICE AND YARD, 148 MARKET STREET, CORNER MONROE.

RICHARD MASON, } P. O. Box 6,045, CHICAGO.
R. MASON, JR. }

Persons living in the country, and not acquainted in this city, wishing to build houses, barns, fences, &c., can get good Lumber, and at the lowest prices, by sending orders to us by mail for what they want.

We will fill all such orders promptly and correctly, and will see the bill of the Lumber, delivered at their depot free of delivery, by either an express company or the railroad company.

People buying their Lumber, &c., in this way will get just as good an article as though they came here to purchase, and will not have to pay for it till they get it.

We can furnish countrymen with better Lumber cheaper than they can buy in their own town, as we have all our own stock, bring it to this city in our own vessels, store it here in our own yard, and ship it to depots by our own teams, thus having all the expenses under our own control. Send orders to us by mail and they will be promptly filled.

R. MASON & SON.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly between New York and Glasgow.

These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, and divided into water and air-tight compartments, and are fitted up in every respect to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each ship. The provisions will be properly cooked and served in unlimited quantities.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
6 Bowling Green, New York, or
JOHN STEWART, Agent,
No. 3 Tremont Block, Chicago.

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER

AND

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

[illegible]

SIMEON LELAND,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it. Price $1.25, or six bottles for $6.

Sold by WOODMAN & CO., [illegible], DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

R. D. McFARLANE,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

Has removed his stock of Chandeliers and Plumbing Materials to Nos. 107 and 109 Washington street, a at corner of Wells, where he will continue to keep on hand the largest and most select stock of any house west of New York city, and his facilities are such that he can and will sell at prices to defy competition. His former patrons and the public are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Chicago Depot Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, maturing May 1st, with the coupons attached, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking House of Geo. C. Smith & Bro., 48 Clark street.

J. F. HENDERSON, Treas.

C CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement of these Medicines in their paper of this issue. [illegible]

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
63 Liberty Street,
New York.

THE LEE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

DIXON, ILLINOIS.

Successor to MELLS & COLEMAN.

S. C. EELLS, Cash'r. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Pres't.
JOHN COLEMAN, Ass't Cash'r.

TO PRINTERS.

A boy, (must be a good compositor) can hear of a good situation in a country printing office by addressing, immediately, "A. B.," Box 141, Chicago P. O.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS!

AND

FANCY GOODS.

N. F. BROWN, Importer

[illegible]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Traveler's Insurance Company," approved Feb. 16th, 1865, the capital stock of said Company, amounting to

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Has all been subscribed according to the requirements of the charter and by-laws of said Company, and that said Company is organized [illegible]

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railway will run a Special Train to Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries

Every Sunday Afternoon.

[illegible]

Catarrh Remedy.

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH

REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,
Will cure cold in the head.
Will cure an offensive breath.
Will cure pain in the head.
Will cure ulceration of the nose,
Will restore the sense of hearing.
Will restore the sense of smell.
Will restore the sense of sight.
Will restore the sense of taste.
Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, and restores the mucous membrane to its natural condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

Call for a circular describing all symptoms.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN D. PARK.........Cincinnati, Ohio
WM. JOHNSON.........Detroit, Mich.

And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

FEMALE PILLS.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

[illegible]

MAID, WIFE OR WIDOW

[illegible]

SURE, UNFAILING RESOURCE—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

This assertion, bold and broad as it may seem, is founded on a series of cures without one failure—extending through a period of nearly twenty years.

MARRIED LADIES.

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, - - - Proprietors,
81 Cedar Street, New York.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake Street, - - - - - Chicago.

HUMPHREYS'

Homœopathic Specifics

[illegible]

Insurance.

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF NEW YORK.

Net Assets Jan. 1, 1865,

$3,688,602.90 !

MARINE AND FIRE RISK TAKEN

AT CURRENT RATES, BY

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Insurance Buildings,

S. W. cor. LaSalle and Randolph sts.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

General Insurance Agents,

188 SOUTH WATER ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Fire, Cargo and Hull Insurance taken at the lowest rates. All LOSSES promptly settled at THIS AGENCY.

LAMAR

Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York.

Abstract of the Annual Statement filed with the Auditor of the State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

Capital paid up in Cash	$300,000.00
Surplus January 1st	102,407.92

ASSETS: [illegible]

EDWARD ANTHONY, Pres't.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Agents.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Insurance Company of the City of New York.

Capital paid up is	$200,000.00
Surplus January 1st	35,790.00

ASSETS: [illegible]

HENRY BUTLER, Pres't.
WM. RAYNOR, Sec'y.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Agents.

COLUMBIA

Fire Insurance Company of New York City.

Capital paid up is	$500,000.00
Assets January 1st	59,470.67

[illegible]

WM. G. CHURCHILL, Pres't.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Sec'y.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Agents.

BUCKEYE

Mutual Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Abstract of the Annual Statement, filed with the Auditor of the State of Illinois, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1865:

Capital paid up is	$300,000.00
Surplus January 1st	45,143.10

ASSETS: [illegible]

WM. HART, Pres't. L. D. HUDSON, Sec'y.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

AGENTS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE

In correcting Irregularities, removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

[illegible]

Sold by my General Wholesale Agents for Chicago,

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

Wholesale Druggists, [illegible]

[illegible]

S. D. HOWE Proprietor,
NEW YORK.

LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

CURES

Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c., and Strengthens the Diseased Parts.

Ludlum's Specific

Ludlum's Specific

[illegible]

Cherokee Medicines.

TO THE READERS OF THE *CHICAGO TRIBUNE:*

We desire to call your attention to the following editorials, which we clip from a few of our Exchanges. Read them, and doubt no longer. We know "that all is not gold that glitters," but here you have testimony of a character that cannot be doubted. Hear the "Phrenological Journal," "Druggist's Circular," and "Nashville Journal of Medicine."

[From the Phrenological Journal.]

[illegible]

[From the Druggists' Circular.]

[illegible]

[From the Nashville Journal of Medicine.]

[illegible]

LADIES, READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE "LADIES' MAGAZINE," "LADIES' DAY BOOK," AND "MEDICAL GAZETTE:"

[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

[illegible]

[From the Ladies' Day Book.]

[illegible]

[From the Medical Gazette.]

[illegible]

THE FOLLOWING FOR THE CHEROKEE REMEDY AND INJECTION, speaks volumes in their favor. Read what the Editors of the "Chicago Daily Times," "St. Louis Medical Journal," and the "Medical Journal and Review," state of their Own Free Will.

[From the Chicago Daily Times.]

[illegible]

[From the St. Louis Medical Journal.]

[illegible]

[From the Medical Journal and Review.]

[illegible]

BRIGHAM YOUNG, THE FATHER OF SEVERAL HUNDRED YOUNG MORMONS AT SALT LAKE, has written a long letter in favor of DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE, but we have space only for the following:

[From the New York Independent.]

[illegible]

[From Hall's Journal of Health.]

[illegible]

[From the N. Y. Medical Journal.]

[illegible]

PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy, one bottle	[illegible]
three bottles	[illegible]
Cherokee Injection, one bottle	[illegible]
three bottles	[illegible]
Cherokee Cure, one bottle	[illegible]
three bottles	[illegible]
Dr. Wright's Elixir, one bottle	[illegible]
three bottles	[illegible]
Cherokee Pills, per box	[illegible]
six boxes	[illegible]

THE CHEROKEE REMEDY, CHEROKEE INJECTION, CHEROKEE CURE, DR. WRIGHT'S ELIXIR AND CHEROKEE PILLS,

[illegible]

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New York.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election [illegible]

TO PERSONS MOVING WEST [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1865.

THE CITY.

Funeral Services.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will deliver a memorial address at the residence of President Lincoln, in Springfield, Sabbath p. m., 2 o'clock, at request of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Washington streets, Sabbath evening, at 8 o'clock. Members of the United States Christian Commission are invited to assist at both on the platform. We give the following as the order of services to be observed by Mr. Colfax:

"I have hesitated to publish an address, embodying some incidents of the green side of his life, never published, drawn from our interviews, fearing peculiarity in his religious views. As I have said, the last moments he ever spent in this world, he said, that he was a sinner in my debt."

Lumber.—The Chicago, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have generously contributed to Project Al Southgate for the North-Side Park, one hundred thousand grated-lumber, and one hundred other people which will be used in building a fence.

Yesterday.—A young man named Wm. O'Neil was examined yesterday, at the Police Court, charged with larceny. He is strongly suspected of being the author of the robbery of Mr. Fowler, in the house of a son of the latter, on the North Side, a few days since.

Another Poor Boy.—The Magic Parodie, the last novelty of the season from below, received the most cordial reception, night before last, from the Bridge on Tuesday evening, seems to be the most popular production the Sherwood has had in the season which it has enjoyed. Everybody may now go to Sherwood's.

Jack and Pomeroy.—Jack and Jim were too much for the young ladies of Quincy Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night, and they have gone home to their mothers. Jack and Jim, the Quincy Herald says, are sons of Indiana generals and Twenty-second street, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. Go in and partake of good cheer.—Thomas Pomeroy.

The Poetry of Union Patriotism.—The "Great Northwestern Conspiracy" pamphlet is having an immense circulation. It is a good readable work, outspoken for the Union, bold and fearless in style, and the terror of all home sympathizers with the rebellion. It contains the most startling revelations of testimony before the Commission, and ought to be read by every loyal man. It contains the author's name, which, of course, we should be in the hands of every Union man. The book may be obtained of every Union bookseller.

Tuesday and Lung Diseases.—Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, the great lung doctor, and many other distinguished professors of Rush Medical College, in one who makes the treatment of pulmonary affections a specialty. He claims to be able to cure even the most advanced consumptives, diseases of the throat and bronchial tubes, and all other diseases in its incipient stages. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but if what he claims be true, he is a benefactor to his race, with consequently extensive business. Pulmonary diseases are more prevalent in the Northwest than any other section, and are rapidly increasing to an alarming extent. We advise all to call upon Dr. Ayer.

The President's Funeral.—We understand that a number of our prominent and influential citizens contemplate inviting some eloquent and competent speaker to deliver an appropriate address to the people of Chicago in Bryan Hall on the day of the funeral solemnities at Springfield, Wednesday next. While the day will not probably be generally observed by any strictly funeral observances, it is meet that it should be so. Certainly, it seems highly appropriate that the citizens of Chicago should be assembled at the solemn funeral of the lamented President by the ministry of the grand old man who has left to forever, the most memorable words of consolation to the widowed and to orphans. Particulars will be announced in proper season.

Police Cases.—Two boys, Patrick Maher and Jessie Foley, the former eight-and, and the latter eleven years of age, were arraigned in Police Court yesterday morning, charged by Mrs. Patrick Boyle of Jones, with stealing and selling her cow, the property of her husband. The cow in question was valued at $40. The young wretches were committed to the Reform School, Mr. Foley, Mr. Foley is an honest, hard working widow, and has labored night and day to earn the money with which her cow was purchased, and the unfortunate young creatures deserve to be sent to the Reform School, and there kept at present, from 18 to that time. They were sent to the Reform School for forty days.

A Sharper Caught.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning, an Lieutenant Marshal Bellery, of the 111th regiment Illinois Volunteers, observed a man, who, having one of the cars of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at the Central depot, on undertaking, threw his whole attention to the Court House, where they will the 1st Regiment, Lieut. Col. Wm. Vaughn, Lieut. Col. Wm. Vaughn, Lieut. Col. Wm. Vaughn